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rights of all and seeks nothing less than the meting out of justice to all concerned as it may appear to an impartial court under recognized rules of law after hearing all the evidence and arguments of the respective parties. To create a demand for resort to this court for the settlement of controversies between nations in a constantly increasing number and range of cases is the immediate, constant and imperative requirement of the situation.

To this end the Conference urges all the people to give their influence to the adjudication by the Hague Tribunal of all disputes between nations substantially as in disputes between parties in civil cases. This should appeal to all people from motives of justice and right, humanity and peace, regard for human life and happiness. None are so high and none so low as to be beyond the unhappy effects of war.

In all parts of the land, in city and country, in family and store and workshop, in church and school and state, in all relations of life, attempted settlement by war leaves its sad and indelible work. We therefore appeal to all to coöperate in diffusing such a righteous sentiment and feeling towards all classes, conditions and races of men that international arbitration will be resorted to as the best means of securing international justice whenever diplomacy fails. To such a sentiment and feeling, when awakened, the law-making and treaty-making powers of the government will readily respond.

Several nations have already signified their readiness to enter into treaties with the United States, providing for the submission of their controversies to the Hague Tribunal. We urge upon the government not only to take early and favorable action in response to these suggestions, but also to take the initiative in negotiating similar treaties with all nations, whereby they shall agree "to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations," and by which they shall further "agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same to the Hague Tribunal."

The Conference considers it of great importance that the arbitration treaties signed by the representatives of all the states of the Western Hemisphere at the International American Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901 and 1902, should be ratified at the earliest practicable day.

We favor the coming together of representatives of all nations, disposed to join in the movement, in pursuance of some plan mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of conferring together concerning matters of common interest, to the end that the general welfare of all the nations may be promoted. This proposed gathering has

already been aptly designated as an International Advisory Congress.

We recognize such a Congress as the natural complement and auxiliary to the cause of International Arbitration. It will be but another of the steps sure to be taken in the same general direction, all making for the peace of the world, upon the only reliable basis, namely that of justice and universal goodwill.

## Editorial Notes.

### The Peace Congress.

We remind our friends again that the thirteenth International Peace Congress will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, October 3 to 7. The Committee on Organization are pushing the preparations as fast as possible. They are already assured of a large attendance both from this country and from Europe. Among those expected from abroad are Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, T. Ruyssen, J. Prudhommeaux, Emile Arnaud, Gustave Hubbard and Pastor Charles Wagner, from France; Dr. W. Evans Darby, Felix Moscheles, G. H. Perris, Sir William Mather, Charles Stevenson, Hon. Thomas Snape, J. W. Slater, William Randal Cremer, M. P., W. P. and Mrs. Byles, L. V. Harcourt and Dr. Thomas Barclay, from England; Dr. Adolf Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Feldhaus, Professor Quidde and Madame Selenka from Munich, Dr. Hoeltzel of Gotha, from Germany; E. T. Moneta and others from Italy; Senator and Mrs. H. La Fontaine, Hon. A. Houzeau and others from Belgium; and delegations from Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, etc. The clergymen of Boston and vicinity, of all denominations, are coöperating with the Committee on Organization and have held a meeting and appointed from among themselves a committee to assist in the preparations. It is expected, in fact it is already certain, that all delegates from foreign countries will be entertained free in the homes of Boston citizens. Sessions of the Congress will be held forenoon and evening, the afternoons being left to the pleasure of the visitors. The morning meetings will be business sessions devoted to the hearing of reports, discussion of resolutions, etc. The evening sessions will be public mass meetings. One evening session will be devoted to the interests of the Hague Court, the speakers being members of the Court; another to the educational aspects of international peace; another to woman's work for peace, with addresses by prominent women workers. At the opening of the Congress the International Peace Bureau at Berne will present its report on the events of the year having relation to the peace cause. Some of the questions put on the program by the Bureau are: The Economic Causes of War, Reduction of Military Burdens, Arbitration in International Law, Specific Treaties of Arbitration, A Pacific Alliance of the Nations, A Possible

Reconciliation between France and Germany, and the Necessity of Diplomats being instructed in the Principles and the History of International Arbitration. Other important subjects, like that of a Regular International Congress, will be included in the program when it is finally made up.

**The Regular  
International  
Congress.**

Interest in the subject of a regular International Advisory Congress, which has so often been discussed in our columns the past year, continues to widen. The Mohonk Arbitration Conference, at its meeting the 1st of June, gave its unanimous approval to the proposal for the creation of such a congress. The *Independent* is publishing a number of articles by Mr. Hayne Davis of the New York Bar, urging the necessity at the present time of world-federation and of world-legislation in some systematic form. The editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*, Mr. Amos R. Wells, has also taken the subject up and published several articles on it, one of them (June 16) by himself. He has also taken a much more significant step. The proposed Congress has been made a special topic for the Christian Endeavor meetings for the 17th of this month, and a brief but strong memorial to Congress in behalf of the project has been prepared for signature by the officials of the societies. Thus the great Christian Endeavor organization throughout the country, with its nearly two millions of members, will throw the whole weight of its powerful influence in favor of the proposition already laid before Congress by the petition of the Massachusetts Legislature, and now under consideration by the Committees on Foreign Affairs of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Indications multiply that, now that the Permanent Court of Arbitration is in successful operation, its counterpart and complement, an International Congress meeting at stated periods to deliberate upon all the questions of common international concern, cannot long be delayed.

**Influence of  
Public Opinion.**

*The British and Foreign Bible Society* Reporter gives the following remarks of Ambassador Choate at the recent Centenary in London of the founding of the Society:

"Now, I cannot take up any more of your time. I only want to say, what is it we are working for as societies? Each for its own interest primarily, but next to that they have a greater and further mission, and that is to promote and advance the cause of civilization, of order, of religion, of peace and of duty. I believe that such occasions as this go far in the accomplishment of that great mission. How far, then, is it possible to make these two great nations policemen to keep the peace of the world? Some rely upon armies, and on navies, upon armaments, and gunpowder, and lyddite, and dynamite as the best guarantees for the preservation of peace, but

sometimes these things explode when least expected. [*Laughter.*] Others reply upon the slow and tortuous processes of diplomacy. But diplomacy sometimes fails, as we have had illustrations lately. I believe, and I think that the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society unite in that belief, that the only sure guarantee of peace is the moral influence of public opinion. Let each nation and the people of each nation who are behind the government of a nation give their governments to understand that they are for peace, and there will be no war. I believe if these two nations which you and I represent were to set the example the other Christian nations would follow. Nothing could withstand such a weight of public opinion based upon this Book, which says nothing to the world but peace and goodwill—peace on earth, goodwill to men. I believe in coöperation in good work—in every good work possible—between the people of our two countries. Why should we not coöperate in all good work, when we have one God, one Bible, one language and one destiny?"

**Presbyterian  
Assembly.**

The following important statement on federation and arbitration was unanimously adopted at the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo.

"The Presbyterian Church has always believed, and does now most earnestly and profoundly believe, that the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ are the only basis upon which any true and lasting peace can be established between nations or between men in their industrial and other relations; and so believing, the Church offers its earnest prayers and devotes its consecrated energies to the universal establishment of these principles, knowing that when the nations receive and adopt them, we shall know war no more, and when men have embraced them, they will dwell together as brethren, the employer remembering that his employees are brethren, and will treat them justly and righteously, that the employees will remember that the employer has rights which must be respected; and while so believing, the Church rejoices in the efforts of all those who are laboring to apply these principles to specific cases and causes.

"Believing that the National Civic Federation and the Arbitration Council are working along the lines of these principles, and for high and righteous ends, we most heartily commend their efforts and offer our prayers for their success. Gladly will we hail the day when nations shall settle their differences and men their industrial contentions in the arena of calm, just council and arbitration."

**Unitarian  
Association.**

The American Unitarian Association at its recent annual meeting voted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the American Unitarian Association views with great satisfaction the arrangements made by treaty between England and France, between England and Spain, England and Italy, and other similar agreements for the pacific settlement of international questions.

"Resolved, That we earnestly petition the President and the Senate of the United States to negotiate treaties

of this wise and friendly character with England and other nations with whom we have diplomatic relations.

*"Resolved, That we call upon all representative religious bodies to exert their influence with the definite aim of preventing war and establishing a permanent system of international justice."*

**Socialists of Japan to those of Russia.** However disapprovingly one may think of Socialism as a whole, or of certain parts of the Socialistic program in particular, no friend of human brotherhood and peace can fail to feel strengthened and refreshed by the lofty and beautiful spirit of the following recent address of the Socialists of Japan to their brethren in Russia:

*"Dear Comrades:* For many years we have heard of you and thought of you, although up to this time we have not had a chance to shake your hands and hold intercourse with you, as we are separated by thousands of miles. Twenty years have passed since you began to proclaim noble principles of humanity under the Socialists' banner.

"Undaunted by the serious trials of hunger, poverty and transportation to Siberia, you have not become discouraged. Dear comrades, your government and ours have recently plunged into war to carry out their imperialistic tendencies, but for us Socialists there are no boundaries, race, country or nationality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters, and have no reason to fight. Your enemies are not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-called patriotism.

"Patriotism and militarism are our mutual enemies. We are neither nihilists nor terrorists, but socialists, and fight for peace. We cannot foresee which of the two countries will win, but the result of the war will be the same — general poverty, new and heavy taxes, the undermining of morality, and the extension of militarism. Therefore it is an unimportant question which government wins."

**War for Campaign Purposes.** In his speech at Chicago nominating Theodore Roosevelt as Republican candidate for the presidency, ex-Governor Black of New York indulged in the following glorification of war:

"The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned referees; you may sing in your schools the gentle praises of the quiet life; you may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke and thunder will always be the tramp of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned face. Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever on this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation basking to-day in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on the deadly circuit and to-morrow writhing in the toils of war."

That is as astounding an utterance as has been heard in this country in recent years. The flash and roar of

the rhetoric of the passage are so overwhelming that it is difficult to retain one's senses enough to perceive the meaning. But stripped of its rhetorical embellishments, the naked significance of it is: Nothing but war is supremely great. It is the final arbiter of the fate of nations. It is eternal. The horrible scenes of the battlefield, ghastly upturned faces and the mad charging of war horses, "will always be." Orderly tribunals of arbitration, like that at The Hague, with their learned judges, are poor sticks for a nation to lean upon. Education of school children for peace is nonsense. The prophecies of men of heart and the prayers for peace of saintly women whose lives have been blasted by war are stupid and powerless. Dreams of universal peace are as baseless and unrealizable as the silly fancies which come and go in a child's brain. The most fruitful and glorious thing a nation ever does is to wriggle and writhe on the deadly wire of war. And such amazing stuff as this is uttered on the eve of the great campaign for the election of the President of this great nation of eighty millions of intelligent people whom peace has made prosperous and mighty! If the President is to be his own issue, his own platform, as is said, he may well pray to be delivered from the necessity of carrying this plank about with him.

### Brevities.

... "If the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that war should be no more, the clangor of arms would cease from the rising of the sun to its going down, and we could fancy that at last our ears, no longer stunned by the din of armies, might hear the morning stars singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy."—*John Hay at the Press Congress at St. Louis.*

... "The contrast between war and peace is illustrated by the fact that what treasure has been expended on the Philippine Islands would have put water on every quarter section of arable land in our country where it is required. It would have built for the farmers of this country a splendid system of good roads, or for commerce, two ship canals across the isthmus."—*Nelson A. Miles.*

... The request for the meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 16th of May, in the interests of reciprocity with Canada, was signed by 35,000 citizens of Massachusetts, mostly business men.

... During the first three months of the present year sixty-three officers and non-commissioned officers in the German army were sentenced for the ill-treatment of soldiers. One sergeant was found guilty of the ill treatment of three hundred and fifty men.

... The International Reform Bureau at Washington puts at the head of the eighteen objects for which it will work the coming year, 1904-5, "Arbitration Treaties with France and England, and an International Advisory Congress."